

FIRST
ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

OF THE

HOUSE OF REFUGE,

TO THE

GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE STATE OF OHIO,

AND THE

CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF CINCINNATI,

FOR THE YEAR ENDING, SEPTEMBER 30, 1851.

CINCINNATI, O.

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1852.

MEMBERS OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS

OF THE

HOUSE OF REFUGE.

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HUDSON B. CURTIS,
GEORGE CRAWFORD,

MILES GREENWOOD,
WILLIAM BURNET,
CHARLES THOMAS,
WILLIAM McCAMMON,

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Secretary.

WILLIAM LEUTHSTROM

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RUFUS HUBBARD.

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Visiting Physician.

O. M. LANGDON, M. D.

Matrons.

ANN CARTER.
AMY MACY, Assistant.
MARY HASKELL, “

Teachers.

GEORGE B. WRIGHT,
JAMES YORSTON,
FRANCES M. FIFIELD.

Steward.

MOSES B. FIFIELD.

FIRST ANNUAL REPORT

TO THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE STATE OF OHIO, AND THE COMMON COUNCIL
OF THE CITY OF CINCINNATI :

The Board of Directors of the Cincinnati House of Refuge, respectfully submit the following as their First Annual Report, agreeably to the 10th Section of the Act entitled "an Act to authorize the City of Cincinnati to erect a House of Correction, passed March 12, 1845." The Act thus entitled, provided for the erection of a House of Reformation, as well as for a House of Correction. In pursuance of said Act, and the amendatory Act of February 8, 1847, the city of Cincinnati have proceeded to erect a House of Reformation or Refuge; but have not, as yet, erected a House of Correction. Important as was regarded an institution to correct and employ those delinquents who were of adult years, it was deemed a matter of more urgent necessity to provide for the reclamation and improvement of those young offenders, who might yet be snatched from destruction and saved to the community.

Six years have elapsed since this Act was passed. The plan originated with a few philanthropic persons in Cincinnati who had seen the happy results of similar institutions in the cities of New York, Philadelphia and Boston.

In proceeding to exercise the important powers intrusted to them by the Legislature, the City Council used great care and deliberation in order to secure the accomplishment of the purposes of the law. A person was delegated to visit the Houses of Refuge and Correction then in operation, and to collect information concerning their past success, and their then present condi-

tion, and at the same time to derive such hints of improvements upon existing institutions as might suggest themselves to a practical mind. This tour of inquiry resulted in a report containing valuable statistic information on the subject of Houses of Refuge as then existing, with a recommendation of a general plan for the establishment of the institution. The selection of the site, was a matter of considerable difficulty, involving the most earnest discussion among the friends of the Institution, and caused several years delay in the accomplishment of the purpose of the law. The location finally selected gives general satisfaction. It is in the country, about one mile from the city, healthful, convenient of access by the turnpike, the canal, or the railroad, and accommodated with an unfailing supply of water.

The buildings were then designed, and the work of constructing them went steadily forward to its completion, in the fall of the year 1850. For an accurate description, as well as several lithographic views of the House, we refer to the accompanying pamphlet, containing "The Charter, Rules and Regulations of the Institution." On the 7th day of October, A. D. 1850, the House was opened and dedicated with appropriate ceremonies, upon which occasion, was delivered the accompanying address, to which leave is taken, to refer for more particular information relating to the origin and purposes of the Institution, and the commencement and completion of the buildings as well as to the progress and success of like institutions in this country.

The moneys, to establish and support the House of Refuge, have been raised by the city of Cincinnati in its corporate capacity, with the exception of between two and three thousand dollars contributed by private subscriptions. With this slight exception, the entire cost of the Institution has fallen on the city of Cincinnati. The cost of the ground and the improvements complete, will not vary much from \$175,000. Most of this sum has already been raised by direct taxes upon the citizens of Cincinnati. It is proper also to remark, that the city of Cincinnati holds a valuable lot of ten acres of land in the immediate vicinity of the city, one-half of which was a donation from William Burnet

Esq., for the purposes of this Institution. This tract of land is undisposed of, and is variously estimated in value from fifteen to thirty thousand dollars.

The cost of maintaining the House for the past year has been \$20,808,82 as is shown by the Report of the Secretary of the Board, to which reference is had for a detailed statement of the financial affairs of the Institution. It is difficult, at present, to make an estimate of the annual cost of the establishment hereafter, beyond the earnings of the inmates. It is probable that many of the items of expense for the first year are greater than the corresponding items will be hereafter, while others are less, so that this year may not furnish a fair criterion by which to make an estimate for the future. Some difficulty has been experienced in finding steady employment for the boys. Want of shops has also caused much inconvenience. But this difficulty is now effectually removed, by the completion of shops of the most substantial and commodious character, which will hereafter be in use. It is also to be hoped that experience will soon point out some profitable mode of employment. Much of the labor of the boys has hitherto been expended upon the improvement of the grounds and buildings of the Institution.

The New York House of Refuge which was established about the year 1825, soon after its establishment, received from the State Government an annual appropriation of seven thousand dollars; and from the city of New York a like sum, which, with the earnings of the inmates amounting also to about \$7,000, has supported the Institution. The annual cost of the New York House of Refuge, would therefore appear to be about \$21,000. The Board of Directors hope that the expenses of this House will not exceed those of the New York House. The Cincinnati House, is supposed to be superior in its plan and construction, to that at New York, and not inferior to any. The grounds connected with and belonging to the Institution, are ample for any enlargement that may be thought advisable. It is believed, that this House can easily be made to accommodate all the youth that would be sent to such an institution, from a third part of the State.

It is recommended to the consideration of your Honorable Bodies, that this House of Refuge be made a State Institution.— Its purposes are not confined to the county of Hamilton, All parts of the State, are much interested in its success.— There are, already, several of the inmates who belong to other counties of the State than the county of Hamilton. Those who are rescued from courses of vice and crime by this Institution, would not, if they had been suffered to go unrestrained, have bounded their operations by the limits of Hamilton county. Every county in the State would have been exposed to their depredations. It is the deliberate opinion of this Board that the subject is one of State interest, which may justly enlist the attention and the power of the State. In this opinion the Board are happy to concur with the opinion of his Excellency Governor Wood, as expressed in his recent message to the Legislature. New York, Massachusetts, Pennsylvania and Maryland have adopted this policy and now make their Houses of Refuge a matter of State concern. It is confidently believed by this Board that the State of Ohio could not by any possibility use greater economy than has been used in the establishment of this House; or construct one better suited to the purpose. Ohio is populous enough to sustain more than one or two institutions of the kind.

By no other means can the Legislature hope so efficiently to prevent the increase of crime. This Board would respectfully suggest that this subject be referred to a committee for investigation. The expense of maintaining the Institution falls heavily, when it falls upon a single city. But, by extending its jurisdiction and influence to one-third or one-half of the State, the actual expense to each county will be small, and all can have the indispensable privilege of resorting to it for the reformation of their vicious youth. By the late message of Governor Lowe of Maryland, it appears that the State of Maryland has taken the subject in hand and are building a State Institution for the reformation of the young. In his message communicated to the present Legislature of that State, he says: "It is a source of gratification to me to have it in my power to inform you that the cor-

ner stone of the House of Refuge for Juvenile Delinquents, has at length been laid. The work has been commenced and we hope to see before very long, this noble charity lift its head in our midst. To reclaim men from vice is a higher obligation than to punish them for their crimes. And what shall be said of the duty of a civilized and christian State in regard to the reformation of the young and ignorant. If the State is the Parent of all, shall not the soul of the child, abandoned by her, cry out from the dark depths of its iniquity for retribution? That voice shall not go unheeded! The Government which builds railroads, and digs canals, cannot plead poverty in answer to the moral and social necessities of the governed. When millions of dollars are invested in stocks surely thousands may be devoted to Virtue. If I thought it possible that any man could be insensible to this view of the subject, I might speak of it as a matter of political economy and show that it is cheaper to reclaim a youth than to pursue an expert villain through life to the gallows.

“I most earnestly recommend this noble Institution to your fostering care and liberality.”

To avoid repetition, the Board refer to the Reports of the Superintendent and principal Teacher, for detailed statements of the condition and progress of the institution, and the results of its discipline and instructions upon the inmates. The number of inmates has rapidly increased since the House was opened. The number at the close of the first year was 162, of whom 121 were males, and 41 were females.

Several have been indented, and several have been returned to their parents, who seemed to be suitable persons to take charge of their children.

The statements of fiscal affairs and other statistics of the House in this and the accompanying Reports, refer to the close of the first year of the Institution, which terminated on the 30th day of September, 1851. Reference is had to the Report of Dr. Langdon, the physician of the Institution, on the subject of the health of the inmates. None have died, and generally the inmates have been healthy.

The Board of Directors consider themselves fortunate in their selections of officers for the management of the House. To organize the Institution and assign to every post a person qualified to fill it, was a work of some difficulty. Mr. Hubbard, the Superintendent, brought to the position, the experience of many years as a teacher and manager of boys in the schools of the city. His duties have been arduous, requiring great watchfulness and perseverance. These duties were, to a considerable extent, new, involving the necessity of using a great variety of means, some of which were untried before, for the attainment of the objects of the Institution. Want of shops, and want of employment for the boys, have increased greatly the difficulties with which the superintendent has had to contend. But these difficulties have been successfully encountered, and a discipline and good order has been established and maintained in the Institution, which is probably equal to that of any school in the city. When it is considered what were the materials upon which this effect has been wrought, it is a just subject of congratulation.

The progress made by these neglected children in the acquisition of the ordinary branches of learning, has been good. Mr. Wright, the principal teacher, organized the school, and has devoted unremitting attention to that department. Good order has been uniformly maintained, and whether as a disciplinarian, or as a teacher, the Board regard Mr. Wright as eminently successful.

Miss Carter, who has presided over the female department as Matron, has succeeded admirably in systematizing the arrangements of that branch of the Institution. Her long experience as the Matron of the New York House, from which she came so this, has been of the highest importance. Indeed, the Board are happy to be able to express their entire confidence in the present acting officers of the House. They would also be pleased if the Legislature, and the City Council would by committee or otherwise, visit the House and learn by their own observation, its condition.

Those inmates who have been indented to trades have done well. Five or six have been furnished with places, and discharged.

ged from the Refuge. In every instance the reports of their conduct have been good. There is also a decided general improvement in those who remain in the Institution. The contrast between their present condition and prospects, and their condition and prospects prior to their connection with the Refuge, is very striking. And when it is considered that by snatching these youth from crime and infamy, many others are saved from ruin by being deprived of their bad influence, the importance of the Institution can hardly be over-estimated.

The Board would respectfully suggest the propriety of so amending the laws on the subject of the House of Refuge, as to provide that where any of the inmates of the House shall have been indentured and shall prove to be unreformed and untrustworthy, or where the master shall prove to be an unsuitable person to have the custody and guardianship of the apprentice, the youth shall be restored to the Institution.

Perhaps it would also be judicious for the Legislature to provide that where a person has been sent by the Court to the House of Refuge, instead of the jail or the Penitentiary, if he shall prove irreclaimable, he may be remitted to the punishment due to his offences, whether it be in the jail, or in the Penitentiary. No cases have yet arisen making such provisions necessary. But it is not difficult to foresee that such cases may arise. Similar provisions have been found necessary in the older institutions of the kind.

In conclusion, the Board of Directors commend this Institution to the watchful consideration of both the General Assembly and the common Council of Cincinnati; as it will undoubtedly depend very much upon both, for its future usefulness.

ALPHONSO TAFT, *Chairman.*

WILLIAM LEUTHSTROM, *Secretary.*

CINCINNATI, December 25th, 1851.

TO THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE CINCINNATI HOUSE OF REFUGE.

GENTLEMEN :

IN obedience to your request, I beg leave to submit the following Report of the general condition of the Cincinnati House of Refuge, for the year ending September 30th, 1851 :

Whole number enrolled,	-	-	-	185
Males, -	-	-	-	142
Females, -	-	-	-	43
Whole number discharged,	-	-	-	23
Males, -	-	-	-	21
Females, -	-	-	-	2
Present number,	-	-	-	162
Males, -	-	-	-	121
Females, -	-	-	-	41
Eseaped,	-	-	-	0

IN presenting my first Annual Report, permit me to express my sincere thanks to you for your kindness and judicious advice under all the trials and perplexities incident to my responsible situation.

I commenced my labors here, in a new institution, without experience, distrustful of my own abilities, and fearful that I should not give satisfaction to a community which had erected such a noble Institution and would look forward with so much interest to its future usefulness and suecess.

If I have succeeded, in any degree, in satisfying the reasonable expectations of our eitizens, I owe it mainly, to your sympathy, and the deep interest you have taken in my labors.

We hope we are accomplishing the design of this noble mon-

ment of the liberality of our city, and shall ever labor to merit the confidence so generously bestowed.

Our mission is, to take the youth, degraded by poverty, drunkenness and crime, and lead them by kindness and judicious advice to a life of virtue and usefulness.

We have been cheered in our labors, the past year, by seeing many who were fast hastening to a felon's doom, snatched from infamy and now manifesting a laudable desire to become respected, and win an honorable station in society.

Formerly, a youth, who committed a crime, was looked upon as an outcast from society, who had no farther claims upon his fellow men than a punishment for his crime, and a total abandonment to the cold charities of an unfeeling world.

Many of our inmates had been tenants of our county jail from one to five different times. They were there associated with hardened criminals of every degree in crime, from the murderer to the meanest thief, and faithfully instructed in every species of vice.

The design of their punishment, seemed not to be reformation, but to protect the community and deter others from crime.

An investigation of their history, developes the fact, that in many instances, they have been encouraged, nay compelled to the commission of crime by their own parents or friends.

This alarming state of things led many of our influential and benevolent citizens to look out with deep and anxious concern to the destiny of our youth. They saw with pain and regret, that we were training multitudes for infamy and a life of wretchedness in our State Prisons, and were led to enquire whether there was no remedy—no hope of reformation for the poor degraded youth of our city.

The House of Refuge has been erected at vast expense, and furnished, with characteristic liberality of the Metropolis of the West, to answer this great end.

The wisdom of this course will be apparent to any thinking mind. The poor abandoned children, whose early crimes have been occasioned by neglect of parents and friends, or by want of

a suitable home, find on their entrance at the Refuge, an ample supply of all the necessaries of life, and a strict regard to order cleanliness, kindness and correct habits of industry. They soon learn that all this care on the part of the Directors and officers arises from no selfish motive, but a desire to do them good. As a necessary consequence, with but few exceptions, they become grateful, love their home, and acquire habits of industry, order and sobriety.

Our great object has been to make all placed under our care feel that they are capable of becoming useful citizens, and to inspire them with a laudable ambition of winning respect and distinction in the race of life.

It has been gratifying to see the manifest improvement in the minds and morals of our pupils.

Many committed the crimes for which they are placed here without ever being instructed in the enormity of the guilt they incurred, and are ready to embrace correct views and principles, when presented in kindness and with a warm interest in their welfare.

One of the greatest difficulties with which we have had to contend, is a want of suitable employment. In a new Institution many obstacles are to be overcome which are not incident to one long established. It has been almost impossible to secure that kind of labor which would be profitable to the Institution and adapted to the capacity of the inmates. For several months we had no mechanical business in operation, as there was not a sufficient number of boys to justify the employment of an overseer.

On the 17th of February, 1851, a tailor was employed to make the clothes, caps, &c., for the use of the Institution.

Ten boys have been instructed in this business. They have made rapid improvement, and are now able to do all the tailoring for the establishment.

On the 3rd of March, an overseer was employed to introduce the manufacture of corn brooms.

This is a light, pleasant business and will doubtless prove profitable.

ble to the Institution. We are able to make a strong, durable article, that has given satisfaction to the purchaser. In making up a report of this branch of our labor, I find each boy has earned 20 cents per day clear of the expense of the overseer. The low price of brooms the past season and the difficulty in effecting sales, have prevented us from extending our operations in this branch of our business to that extent we desired. We expect soon to employ 25 or 30 boys and make 40 dozen brooms per day.

On the 17th of May, a shoemaker was employed to superintend the stitching and fitting of boots for manufacturers in the city. About 20 are employed in this shop. We are now able to make all the shoes wanted in the Institution, and have 300 pair ready for market. Many of the boys have been employed in grading the grounds, tending masons, hauling stone, sand, &c, and assisting in the erection of the work shops. When the building now in the course of erection, shall have been completed, we shall have every facility for profitable business. The plan adopted by some of the eastern Institutions of hiring the inmates at a stipulated price per day, to persons having no interest in the reform and moral culture of the children, has serious objections. Their great object is to make money, and there is danger of collision between the managers and officers of the Institution and the employers.

I am exceedingly anxious that you should furnish us with constant employment, and men to superintend who feel an interest in the improvement of those committed to their care, and who will, at all times understand that they are in your employ and liable to dismissal for any neglect or misconduct. Experience has shown us that our labors are greatly diminished by having suitable persons to oversee each department of business. I keep a daily record of the conduct of each inmate in the Institution, and it requires much judgment to determine how far one may be guilty, as many circumstances are to be carefully weighed in making up an account.

I think you have been peculiarly fortunate in securing so efficient a corps of officers.

I should do injustice to my own feelings should I close this Report without adverting to the valuable aid and co-operation received from my associates in the labors of managing and conducting the affairs of the Institution.

The wisdom you manifested in the selection of Miss Carter as matron, is very apparent. Her long experience as matron of the New York House of Refuge, joined to her admirable tact, sound judgment and eminent christian character, renders her a very valuable acquisition to the Institution. Her labors have been, and are still very arduous, but in every trying situation she has proved fully competent for the emergency.

Mr. Wright, your principal teacher, has shown himself well qualified for the station to which he has been appointed. His abilities, as a teacher, added to great energy and decision of character, fit him in an eminent degree to guide the youth committed to his care. His introduction of vocal music, has had a very happy influence on the minds of all. Many who have visited the Institution, seemed highly pleased to hear songs of praise to the Maker of the Universe from lips that had but recently uttered blasphemy and profanity, and to see cheerful, beaming countenances, which always indicate happy minds and contented dispositions.

It is gratifying to see what progress many make in their studies. I hesitate not to say, that after an experience of nearly twenty years as an instructor of youth, the pupils here learn quite as fast and manifest as much interest in their studies as the generality of pupils in our common schools.

It is our great hope of final success, that we can displace the tendencies to vice by a sound education, and so elevate their hopes and desires that a permanent reformation will be effected.

Much is also due to the labors of our Chaplain and Sabbath School visitors. A character formed without a recognition of the duties we owe to our Creator and a fixed belief in the great truths of the Bible, is as a house built upon the sand. Hence in all our teachings, we endeavor to impress the mind with the relations we sustain to God, and the importance of forming our characters in the light of His holy word.

I conclude by expressing the hope that you will not become weary in your labors of love for the prosperity of the Institution, and that the pleasant relations heretofore existing between you and all the officers in your employ, may continue with unabated confidence, and a mutual desire actuate us all for the success of the great cause for which we labor.

In the Appendix will be found an abstract of the history of several of the inmates, with my notes of their progress from time to time, also some passages from the daily Journal kept at the Institution.

Table marked "A.," shows the parentage of each inmate and the cause of commitment, also the source from which they were received.

Table marked "B," gives, with as much accuracy as possible the amount of labor performed by the boys, and the number and kind of articles manufactured, also the Matron's Report of work done by the girls.

All of which is respectfully submitted,

RUFUS HUBBARD, Superintendent.

TABLE A,

Showing the Parentage of 185 Children received up to September 30th, 1851 :

American,.....	81
German,.....	47
Irish,.....	41
English,.....	6
French,.....	5
Italian,.....	2
Spanish,.....	1
Scotch,.....	1
Mexican,.....	1—185

Showing the causes of commitment :

*Vagrancy,.....	71
Larceny,.....	57
Prostitution,.....	17
*Stubbornness.....	20
Burglary,.....	8
Riot,.....	5
Drunkenness,.....	3
Picking pockets,.....	2
Passing counterfeit money,.....	1
Stabbing,.....	1—185

*Vagrancy and Stubbornness frequently include petty larceny, truancy from school and home, and a total disregard to parental authority.

(TABLE A. CONTINUED.)

AGES OF 185 CHILDREN RECEIVED.

2 were	7 years of age ;	12 were	8 years of age.
7 were	9 years of age ;	21 were	10 years of age.
14 "	14 " " "	22 "	12 " " "
21 "	13 " " "	30 "	14 " " "
30 "	15 " " "	15 "	16 " " "
11 "	17 " " "		
		100	
		85	
Total.....		185	

Average age 13 years nearly.

Showing the sources from whence have been received :

From the Mayor's Office.....	92
" Parents and Guardians.....	51
" Court and Magistrates.....	25
" Township Trustees,...	17
	185

TABLE B,

Showing the amount of labor done in the Tailor Shop by ten boys

Jaekets made,.....	168	Pants and Jaekets rep'd.	258
Pants made,.....	554	Overalls made prs.,.....	36
Caps made,.....	60		

Showing the amount of work in the Broom Shop by twelve boys

Number of dozen brooms made,.....	1398
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Showing the amount of work done in the Shoe Shop by 20 boys.

No. of doz. pairs boots stitched,.....	1197
Number pairs of shoes made,.....	600
" " " " repaired,.....	250

*Matron's Report of work done in the Female Department up to
September 30th, 1851 :*

Shirts made,.....	118	Handkerchiefs hemmed.	39
Drawers made,.....	107	Comforts made,.....	29
Pillow eases made,....	227	Spreads made.....	53
Aprons made,.....	142	Capes made,.....	25
Chemises made,.....	69	Bed Ticks made,.....	7
Bolster eases made,...	8	Strips of carpet bound..	85
Dresses made,.....	101	Shoes bound, pairs,....	42
Skirts made,.....	57	Stockings mended, prs..	40
Sheets made,.....	390	Hospital dresses made,...	4
Rollers made,.....	56	Carpet rags sewed, lbs..	180
Towels made,.....	50		

APPENDIX.

EXTRACTS FROM HISTORIES.

OCTOBER 25th, 1850.

A. B. from the Police, aged 11 years, born in Ireland. The father works on a farm and is a very intemperate man. Mother, also intemperate—quarrel so badly that they separated. A. B. although a small boy, was frequently intoxicated. He was in the habit of lying out at night—sometimes sleeping in cellars and sometimes in lumber-yards. Stole old iron, wood, &c. He did not know the alphabet and seldom or never went to church.

DECEMBER 10th, 1850.

A. B. begins to learn rapidly, reads and spells words of three letters correctly.

MAY 10th, '51.

A. B. has become a very trust-worthy boy, always pleasant and obedient. He is very much liked by the officers of the Institution.

NOVEMBER 9th.

C. D. from the Police, aged 15 years—born in Lower Canada of American parents. He ran away from home and came to Cincinnati. Went on board a steamboat as second cook, where he remained three months. During this time he became acquainted with a gang of burglars and was induced to join them. He was very small, and therefore employed to enter houses through broken pains of glass or openings made for him. He was, in connection with his associates, robbed between one and two hundred houses, taking nothing but money, plate, watches or jewelry. Was caught and sent to jail three different times; stayed three months at one time. He was detected in attempting to enter a house on the Sabbath, for which he was sent to the Refuge.

DEC. 17th, 1850.

C. D. has made two unsuccessful attempts to escape. See but little improvement in him.

FEBRUARY 4th, 1851.

C. D. is determined not to work, and says he will make his escape or die in the attempt. Have been obliged to place him in solitary confinement for a week.

SEPTEMBER 25th, '51.

C. D. has become quite an industrious, steady boy.

E. F. Committed by his mother—aged nearly 16 years. Born in Nashville, Tenn., of American parents. Has no father—commenced a course of crime by playing truant from school and associating with bad boys. Soon commenced stealing on a small scale. Took \$25 from the till of a store—was caught but released by the officer without trial, being only 12 years of age.—He continued to steal but was again arrested for taking a pocket-book from a gentleman's pocket. He was tried and convicted of this crime and sent to the Ohio Penitentiary for one year. He was 14 years of age at that time. He remained 7 months and was pardoned out by the Governor on account of the prevalence of the Cholera. Immediately on his release he associated with another convict and went to New York City for the purpose of picking pockets. They visited Detroit, Buffalo, Albany, Boston and many other cities. Says he has no idea how many he has robbed. Has taken as much as \$700 at one time. His companion finally robbed him and absconded. E. F. then returned to his mother in Cincinnati. He soon became associated with the notorious Green McDonald and visited New Orleans, St. Louis and Louisville. He can read well—knows nothing of Arithmetic—is a keen, shrewd observing boy.

DEC. 20th, 1850.

E. F. conducts himself remarkably well, is respectful and obedient.

MARCH 4th, '51.

E. F. still continues to do well—has been to the city with me to see his mother.

OCTOBER 22d.

E. F. has been in the class of Honor for several months—went to day with several others to visit the Fair at the Mechanic's Institute.

DECEMBER 16th, '50.

G. H. was this day received from the Police office charged with burglary and Larceny. Aged 14 years—was born in England, of Irish parents. Her father has been dead about two years. Her mother has had five husbands since, all of whom are living. G. H. very early became associated with bad girls who taught her to lie, steal, use profane language and every vice imaginable. She was a shameless prostitute before she was 13 years of age, and lived in several houses of ill-fame in this city. She has committed burglary several times by means of false keys. In company with a girl older than herself, she visited New Orleans and robbed several stores and houses. She went to St. Louis, Louisville and other places. She has the appearance of being a degraded, ruined girl.

MARCH 20th, '51.

G. H., beyond all our expectations, has turned out to be an obedient, quiet girl.

SEPTEMBER 25th, '51.

G. H. has shown some indications lately, that she is acting the hypocrite, and all her good conduct is mere pretence.

JANUARY 16th, '51.

This day received I. J. from the police—aged 15 years—born in Ireland. Her family came from Rochester, N. Y. two years ago to Cincinnati. Her father and mother soon died of Cholera, leaving the care of her little brothers and sisters to her. She supported them by begging and by work, and in an evil hour she fell in with one of the curses of humanity—a woman who keeps a house of ill-fame, who accomplished her ruin. She seems a simple-minded, honest girl, ignorant, and with little sense of right or wrong.

MAY 10th, '51.

I. J. is a simple-hearted girl, always in trouble and always sorry for her misdeeds.

FEBRUARY 28th, '51.

K. L. was committed by his father, aged 15 years. Has been a notorious truant from school, and associated with the worst boys in the city. His father is an old citizen and says he has tried every means to break him of his bad habits without success. He has been in the watch-house several times, and has been frequently guilty of petty larceny. He has stolen money to gratify his desire to go to the theatre. Frequently made excursions into the country for the purpose of stealing poultry—was brought here for breaking into one of our school houses and destroying books, apparatus, &c. His thoughts and feelings are low, groveling and vicious. He barely knows his letters although raised in this city.

MARCH 1st, '51.

M. N.—Committed by the Mayor for Larceny—aged 15 years—born in Germany. Has been in jail 5 different times for stealing. Says his parents taught him to steal when only eight years of age. Depended upon theft for support. Is said by other inmates here to be an adept at picking pockets. Acknowledged that he in company with a girl now here, took \$200 in Lower Market. Although a fit subject for the Refuge he was bailed out July 25th.

MARCH 3d.

.O. P. was committed to the Refuge by a magistrate at the request of her mother. Aged 14 years, born in Cincinnati, of German parents. Her father was said to be a very honest and worthy mechanic. He died two years ago leaving a family of 11 children. Four of the oldest have followed stealing since their father's death. Her trade was picking pockets, at which she was very skillful. She entered into partnership with M. N. above, and frequently had several hundred dollars which they always divided equally. Eighteen months ago she was sent to the county jail where she remained seven months. She was here associated with some of the worst girls in the city. They once attempted to escape by setting the jail on fire. After her release she returned to her former course in company with an older bro-

ther. They took a little brother with them and went to Louisville—here the older brother got into jail, and O. P. went to Baltimore with the little boy only 8 years of age. She supported herself here several months and returned to Cincinnati, but did not go home to her mother. She boarded with a woman called Liz. Roberts, who gets her living by harboring thieves and pickpockets. She succeeded in stealing a pocket book containing \$200, and fled to St. Louis. On her return she went home to her mother who had her sent here. Although only 14 years of age, she is a prostitute and came here in a wretched diseased condition. She is the most thoroughly depraved girl that I have ever known, of her age. There is but slight hope of her reformation.

MARCH 4th, '51.

Q. R.—received this day from the Mayor's office, charged with vagrancy. He had been only six weeks from Dublin, Ireland. He stole money from his father to defray his expenses and came to New Orleans. He stopped there one week and came to Cincinnati where he wandered about the streets until his money was all spent. He worked a short time for a gentleman, who finding him exceedingly meddlesome and dishonest discharged him.—He is well educated, but has a stronger propensity to meddle with everything he sees, than any boy with which I was ever acquainted. This disposition probably led him across the ocean to the House of Refuge.

JUNE 25th, '51.

S. T.—Committed for vagrancy by the Mayor, aged about 14 years, of American parentage. Her mother died of cholera a few weeks before she came here, and left her, a young sister and two little brothers, entirely without a home. Her sister, who is a prostitute, actually sold her to a gambler for \$100. Our worthy Marshal, learning the facts before they had accomplished their hellish designs, had her arrested and sent here. She is a very interesting girl, and, no doubt, perfectly innocent.

EXTRACTS FROM DAILY JOURNAL.

OCTOBER 7th, 1850.

This day the House of Refuge was formally opened, and an

able address delivered by A. Taft, Esq. There was a large and highly intelligent audience present. The address was characterized by plain, practical views of the design of the Institution and its bearing on the cause of universal education.

OCTOBER 14th.

This day, Miss Carter, the Matron, arrived and commenced her labors. Her long experience in the New York House of Refuge, eminently qualifies her for the station here, and no doubt is entertained of her success.

OCTOBER 25th.

Received the first inmate to-day from the Mayor's office. He is about 11 years of age, intoxicated and badly bruised. Although rather an unpromising subject were all glad to see him.

NOVEMBER 11th.

This day received a little Spanish girl—committed by her aunt who represents her as entirely beyond her control.

NOVEMBER 18th.

We have a very unpleasant time. The building is still unfurnished and everything is in disorder.

DECEMBER 5th.

We received three boys from the Mayor's office to-day making 12 inmates in all.

FEBRUARY 18th 1851.

The school, thus far, has been taught by the Superintendent, in the midst of cares and labors of no ordinary magnitude, and now it is found absolutely necessary to appoint a permanent teacher and organize a regular school. Mr. Geo. B. Wright is accordingly appointed and entered this day upon his labors. There are 43 inmates of whom 11 are girls.

FEBRUARY 22d.

O. P. was this day received from the Managers of the Catholic Orphan Asylum. He has been under their care 9 years and by them indentured to the tailor's trade. He ran away and as a last resort they brought him here.

FEBRUARY 28th.

We this day received two notorious bad boys from the Mayor's office.

MARCH 1st.

This has been a day of excitement. Early in the evening three boys attempted to escape. They had constructed a ladder and nearly effected their purpose, when they were missed and search made for them. They were soon found and sentenced to spend a few days on bread and water in their rooms.

MARCH 2d.

Even on the Sabbath we are not exempt from receiving inmates. The hardest looking boy that I have ever seen was received from the Police office. He was committed for Burglary. Drunk, without hat or shoes and of a most hardened appearance.

MARCH 9th.

The desk was filled by Rev. H. Bushnell. There was a large congregation, mostly from the city. The discourse was well adapted to children and youth, and listened to with much interest by the children.

MARCH 11th.

Received a visit to-day from Mrs. Dr. Beecher, Mrs. Bates and Mrs. Holden. It has been stated that Mrs. Beecher first proposed the erection of this Institution. But I had always supposed that that honor belonged to the lamented Rev. J. H. Perkins.

MARCH 19th.

Received a Melodeon this day from the monthly committee.— It is a fine toned instrument and will add much to the interest in the worship on the Sabbath. Messrs. Burnet, Curtis and Greenwood made their weekly visit to examine into the state and wants of the Institution.

MARCH 24th.

Received a visit to-day from the Rev. Mr. Livermore and lady, also the Rev. H. Giles and Lady from Boston. After a thorough examination of the Institution, they expressed themselves as much pleased with the plan, order, management, &c.

MARCH 27th.

This day the Grand Jury of Hamilton county, came to inspect the Institution. They expressed themselves satisfied with the order and management.

APRIL 11th.

Received a visit to-day from Generals Winfield Scott and Thos. Lawson, of the U. S. Army. Gen. Scott was unable to examine the House on account of ill health.

APRIL 29th, (Sabbath).

Gen. Cary, the celebrated Temperance lecturer, addressed the boys this morning. His address was admirably suited to the wants of the children. His power over the mind was visible in the perfect attention, silent tear and striking emotion when he appealed to their feelings. When asked by him how many had suffered from the use of ardent spirits used either by themselves or friends, a large majority raised their hands. We hope the address may do much good.

APRIL 26th.

Received four boys from the Mayor's office. Refused to receive a fifth from a parent.

MAY 2d.

This day a beautiful little boy was received from the Mayor's office. He was found in the streets without home or friends.

MAY 19th.

Three large girls were received to-day from the Mayor's office. They have a very hardened, degraded look. Time only will determine whether they will reform.

MAY 21st.

Received a very eccentric boy to-day from the Police office. He feigned most singular fits, and alarmed some of the officers very much. On the return of the Superintendent from the city, his case was submitted to him; he seemed to understand it and a dozen buckets of cold water effected a permanent cure. He has not had an attack since. He was armed with pistols and is probably a desperate boy.

JUNE 23d.

Eight boys were to-day committed by a Magistrate from Walnut Hills. They were charged with riot. Three were too old for this place and I did not receive them.

JULY 4th.

The anniversary of our Independence was celebrated by 91

boys and 29 girls with much enthusiasm. Great interest was manifested by M. Greenwood and other Directors to make the day pass pleasantly. Gen. Cary delivered a very appropriate address at 10 o'clock, A. M. In the afternoon A. Taft, Esq., President of the Board of Directors, gave a very interesting address on the privilege enjoyed by American citizens and the duties enjoined on them, growing out of these privileges.

TO THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE CINCINNATI
HOUSE OF REFUGE,

The following is respectfully submitted:

In making out a Report of the state of the School Department of the Cincinnati House of Refuge, which is to be the First Annual Report of the kind, many obstacles lie in the way of a systematic and satisfactory document on the subject. The Institution is just organized and may be considered in experimental operation in many respects. Consequently, it cannot be expected that the results of labor will be as great as in long established Houses of the kind. I shall confine myself, then, to the present state of things, not having the experiences of the past to use by way of comparisons or contrasts. The fact that hundreds of very young persons were yearly consigned to our city prisons for small crimes, for the commission of which there were many other inducements than real, deep-rooted vice—that hundreds were wandering through the streets uncared for and unprotected—that hundreds were under the guardianship of weak-minded, or otherwise incompetent persons, whose authority they scorned, and who, unrestrained by proper limits, grew more and more disobedient and wicked—that hundreds were instruments in the hands of villains for the perpetration of petty crimes, and the fact that these, by some means, might be plucked as brands from the burning, caused many of our philanthropists to consider what such instrumentalities might be. As a result of these deliberations, this Institution, which is little more than a reform school, was organized and put in operation. A House of Refuge, the

professed object of which is the reformation of unfortunate youth—the most interesting portion of any community—to teach them habits of industry, system and order, honesty, temperance and frugality—to fit them for a right discharge of all the important responsibilities which may devolve upon them as members of one great brotherhood, and above all to bring them up in the nurture and admonition of the Lord ; to fit them for true happiness here and endless happiness hereafter. Could a more benevolent and philanthropic design have been implanted in the human breast? One whose influences, when in successful operation would be more widely felt or extend farther into eternity itself? As a means of carrying out the designs of the Institution, the School Department is decidedly prominent, embracing as it does, the moral and religious as well as the intellectual culture and developement of those who may come under its influences. The Institution being in its infancy, as has already been remarked, the school is consequently but just organized, and we cannot present statistical facts for comparison with what has already existed but can only record a series of facts to be compared with what may exist hereafter. The first inmate was received Oct. 25th, 1850, and as early as Feb. 18th, 1851 there were forty-four children committed to the Institution, one only having been discharged. Of this number eleven were girls. Previous to this time the boys had been taught during a portion of each day by the Superintendent, and the girls by the Matron, no Teacher having been employed. From Feb. 18th, 1851, I therefore date the regular organization of the School Department, at which time I entered upon its duties and commenced instructing the boys. On account of the unfinished state of the room, the girl's school was not organized till March 13th. As early as March 21st the number of pupils rendered an assistant Teacher necessary, and Miss Frances M. Fifield was accordingly engaged. The rapid increase of pupils again demanded another Teacher, and Mr. James Yorston was appointed to the office Sept. 8th.—With this corps of Teachers, the School has been conducted to the present time, a partial gradation effected, the benefits of which

are apparent in the government and more particularly in the progress and development of the pupils in their studies.

The whole number received into the Institution, one hundred and eighty-five.

Number of Males,.....	142
Number of Females,.....	43
	185

Of whom knew not the alphabet,....	40
“ “ could spell easy words,.....	51
“ “ could read easy lessons,.....	47
“ “ could read books generally,.....	40
“ “ could read well,.....	7
	185

Of whom had studied Mental Arithmetic,.....	27
“ “ Had studied Written Arithmetic,.....	25
“ “ Had studied Geography,.....	40
“ “ Had been taught writing,.....	44
“ “ Had declaimed,....	3
“ “ Had been taught singing,.....	19
	158

There are now in the Institution 162 inmates.

Number of Males,.....	121
Number of Females,.....	41
	162

Of whom know not the alphabet,.....	0
“ “ Can spell easy words,.....	20
“ “ Can read easy lessons,.....	45
“ “ Can read books generally,.....	50
“ “ Can read well,.....	47
	162

Of whom now study Mental Arithmetic,.....	105
“ “ Now study Written Arithmetic,.....	25
“ “ Now study Geography,.....	80
“ “ Now write,.....	114
“ “ Now declaim,.....	23
“ “ Now sing,.....	162

When we take into consideration the material of this school, boys and girls who have been the truants of your city schools or never at school, undisciplined, ignorant, vicious, their thoughts and desires flowing in a corrupt channel for a series of years; and even in some cases having been trained in crime by their own parents, we confess we are not a little surprised to learn that no greater effort is necessary on our part to awaken in them a desire for mental and moral improvement, and secure a strict at-

attention and close application to study. We have been richly rewarded for our labors among these unfortunate ones in beholding the change from habits of indolence and stupidity, except in evil, which have so long held their minds in bonds, to the mental activity and energy which they now not unfrequently possess; and in perceiving a strong desire for self-improvement springing up, indeed in many cases an actual love of intellectual labor, which has surprised us by its effects, taking place of that restlessness of manner, disregard of public favor or censure, and almost beastly indifference as to personal fate, which have been prominent characteristics in their previous histories. But what is particularly interesting and encouraging, is to see springing up in their minds a regard for higher and nobler things, strong desires for the attainment of what makes man respectable and useful, and a gradually, but steady up-rooting of vicious tastes, grovelling desires and debasing courses of thoughts. In fine, rising from the low, degraded state of their former existence to their proper sphere.—But that this resolution is effected by the most untiring exertions, by the exercise of a patience proof against every aggravation, and discouragement, and a perseverance that will never cease from labor while the shadow of a hope remains, no one can doubt. To accomplish such desirable results we labor unceasingly and cheerfully, and although it might rather become me to be silent on that point, yet I must add, in a measure successfully. This apparent success sustains us in persevering labor and stimulates and prompts to more and more diligence and self-denial, in behalf of these unfortunate children. Enough has already been developed in the short time of experiment, to prove satisfactorily to our minds, that in a large majority reformation will take place. They are in a great degree susceptible of being influenced, and when they become habituated to reading and learn to derive pleasure from the pursuit of knowledge, their views become enlarged, and they see the true light in which the virtuous portion of the community look upon this or that course of conduct; they learn from God's Holy Word the sure results of vice, and virtue, and the true end of existence. Their private histories awaken

our sympathies, expand our hearts with pity, and we look upon them as more unfortunate than criminal, and feel that the sin rests mainly upon their parents or guardians. The Sabbath School is by no means the least interesting feature in the Institution. There seems to be a willingness on the part of all to read and hear explained God's Holy Word. The interest manifested throughout is certainly indicative of good results. The exercises are chiefly reading and rehearsing passages of scripture, with explanations and remarks. The school is regularly organized into classes, each having a Teacher, the Superintendent taking charge of the whole. Many boys who had scarcely taken the Bible into their hands previous to coming here, are now most zealous in committing its holy pages to memory; some rehearsing 200, 300, and one as high as 372 verses, committed during the week without neglecting their ordinary school duties. There are those who, when they entered the Institution, knew not the alphabet, who now read the Bible fluently, and are thus enabled to learn the way to everlasting life from the Fountain itself. It is with unfeigned satisfaction we mention the favor conferred on the Institution by those who come from the city from Sabbath to Sabbath, to instruct these children, and point out to them the narrow path which leadeth to life. May God richly reward them in and for their labors of love. Our library, though small, is read with increasing interest. Their former sources of pleasure being cut off in entering the Institution, they naturally turn to reading for recreation, and if surrounded with interesting books, the obstacles to reformation are greatly diminished. Soon they discover that they have within themselves a source of happiness, an inexpressible satisfaction in the possession of knowledge, and in the gratification of this desire habits will be formed, which will afford them far greater satisfaction in spending their evenings at home, than in the mere animal pleasures abroad. In many cases the passion for reading is so strong that every moment of leisure, even the hours for play, are devoted to the perusal of books.—We conclude by expressing our grateful acknowledgements for the receipt of books from public and private sources. We are

particularly indebted to the Young Men's Bible Society for a supply of Bibles. To the American Sunday School Union for hymn Books, and to H. S. & J. Applegate & Co., for a copy of their publications.

GEO. B. WRIGHT, *Teacher*.

SEPTEMBER 30th, 1851.

TO THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE HOUSE OF REFUGE.

GENTLEMEN :

In compliance with the requisition of the Board I have the honor to submit my First Annual Report as Physician to the House of Refuge.

I embrace this opportunity to congratulate you, gentlemen, upon the happy consummation of your wishes, in the complete success of the system adopted and carried out under your administration.

It is with no small degree of satisfaction that I am permitted to tender my Report without enumerating a single death since the opening of the House. This happy state of things must, in a great degree, be attributed to the wisdom which suggested the locality of the House ; the arrangement of its structure and apartments, and the admirable system for warming and ventilation ; together with the abundant supply of water and conveniences for bathing, which have been secured, and also the great advantage derived from sewerage through which all refuse and unwholesome matter is immediately disposed of ; thus guarding against this prolific cause of disease.

In addition to these the excellent rules of Hygiene which have been adopted, have contributed much to the comparative good health which the inmates have enjoyed during the past year.

I must express my obligation to the Superintendent, by whose vigilant care the slightest indisposition of any of the children, was detected, and my attention called at an early hour ; when by simple means the disorder was corrected : whereas, if the early symptoms had been neglected, in many cases it would have resulted in diseased action, more difficult to control, and requiring a long time for restoration to health.

It is with much pleasure I also acknowledge my indebtedness to the excellent Matron, Miss Carter, who is so eminently qualified for the position she occupies. To her promptness and decision in carrying out all of the minutia of the treatment prescribed and kindness and attention to the sick; must I impute much of the success which has attended my duties as Physician.

Among the diseases which have occurred in the House, may be mentioned Intermittent, Remittent and Typhoid Fevers, Rheumatism, Dysentery, Ophthalmia, Diarrhœa and Mumps—the two last named having prevailed for a time, epidemically. Many of the children upon admission into the House, were found to be laboring under disease, requiring prompt attention.

I am happy to state, that at this time the general health of the inmates of the House is good; no child so ill as to be confined to bed; and but few requiring treatment.

This fact and the pleasing reflection that no member of our numerous family, has as yet fallen a victim to the dread destroyer, is a source of gratification to all.

O. M. LANGDON, M. D.

TO THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE CINCINNATI HOUSE OF
REFUGE :

GENTLEMEN :

The Secretary of your Board herewith respectfully submit

A STATEMENT

Of the Receipts and Expenditures of the House of Refuge during the year ending September 30, 1851 :

RECEIPTS.		
Amount drawn from City Treasury,.....		\$21000 00
received from Cin. Township for maintaining inmates	\$637 85	
received from Parents and Guardians for " "	149 29	787 14
received for 100 $\frac{2}{3}$ doz. brooms,.....	202 28	
received for stitching shoe-work,.....	135 85	338 13
received for subscriptions,.....		160 00
received for boarding carpenter,.....		8 37
received per donation,.....		8 00
Total Receipts,.....		\$22301 63
EXPENDITURES.		
FURNITURE.		
125 Iron Bedsteads,.....	825 00	
11 Wooden Bedsteads,.....	38 05	
238 Husk Mattresses,.....	355 75	
203 Husk Pillows,.....	46 50	
Feather Bedding,.....	30 13	
Straw for beds,.....	5 00	
44 $\frac{1}{2}$ yards of Ticking,.....	6 17	
2297 $\frac{1}{2}$ yards Brown Sheeting,.....	234 02	
987 yards Prints,.....	82 06	
1 piece Green Marine,.....	7 00	
12 yards Jaconet,.....	3 00	
33 $\frac{1}{2}$ yards Oil Cloth,.....	15 08	
57 $\frac{1}{2}$ yards Toweling,.....	9 20	
79 yards Bagging,.....	13 03	
57 $\frac{1}{2}$ Pair Blankets,.....	115 74	
465 lbs Cotton Batting,.....	68 11	
14 Mosquito Bars,.....	12 70	
59 $\frac{3}{4}$ yards Crash,.....	6 28	
Making Bed Clothes,.....	18 55	
217 $\frac{3}{4}$ yards Floor Oil Cloth,.....	242 03	
368 yards Ingrain Carpet and Door Mats.....	244 26	
239 yards Rag Carpets,.....	83 65	

Table Linen,.....	\$11 81	
5 Bureaus,.....	64 00	
1 Sofa,.....	25 00	
3 Centre Tables,.....	30 00	
2 Looking Glasses,.....	20 00	
3 Rocking Chairs,.....	23 00	
1½ Sets Chairs—1 Cushion,....	95 75	
15½ dozen Chairs,.....	87 50	
21¼ dozen Stools,.....	85 62	
3 Sick Chairs,.....	16 00	
5 Dining Tables,.....	31 25	
3 Tables,.....	21 25	
1 Desk,.....	20 00	
1 Book Case,.....	45 00	
1 Wardrobe—2 Towel Racks,....	9 10	
2 Time Pieces,.....	15 00	
7 Wash Stands—1 Work Stand,...	20 00	
Upholstering Pulpit,.....	6 00	
Materials and labor on new furniture,...	557 97	
35 Window Shades,.....	69 70	
1 Melodeon for Chapel,.....	140 00	
4 Small Looking Glasses,.....	3 60	
4 Stoves and fixtures,.....	69 08	
Lamps and Wick,.....	19 80	
81 Gallons Lard Oil and Can,....	49 65	
93 lbs Candles,.....	9 70	
Table Cutlery and Kitchen Utensils,...	196 64	
Glass and Queensware,.....	88 50	
3 Tubs, 5 doz. Buckets, 1 doz. Wash Boards..	18 84	
4 doz. Brooms, 8 doz. Brushes,....	27 39	
5 Clothes Baskets, 8 Bed Cords, Quilting frames,....	10 90	
House Cloths,.....	1 70	
Platform Scales,.....	16 00	
Drayage,.....	35 02	\$4.40

CLOTHING.

1046½ yards Jeans,.....	326 13
988 " Light Duck,.....	170 04
69 " Satinett,.....	41 40
204¼ " Plaid Linsey,.....	40 85
159 " Checks,.....	20 93
1191 " Muslin,.....	113 24
303¾ " Brown Drilling,.....	30 04
59 " Brown Linen,.....	4 72
155 " Crash,.....	13 76
72½ " Black Cambric,.....	5 78
12 " Col'd. Cambric, ...	3 00
25 " Canvass,.....	3 13
211 " Denin,.....	26 38
6¾ dozen handkerchiefs,.....	13 13
717¼ yards Blue Prints,.....	74 36
66 Pair Shoes,.....	63 55
Leather and Shoe findings,.....	333 37
82 pair Stockings,.....	29 61
102 pair Socks,.....	21 40
163 cuts woolen yarn and 14 setts knitting needles,....	16 55
3½ doz. Cloth Caps—7 doz. Palm Hats,.....	37 50
4 doz. Suspenders, and 8 ps. Webbing for do,.....	10 00
Needles, Thread and Pins,.....	34 79

Ribbons, Binding, Tape, Twist.....	\$9 00	
3 pair Sheers—9 pair Scissors.....	11 82	
Thimbles, Hooks & Eyes, Indelible Ink, &c.,.....	9 24	
20¼ doz. Combs—34 Gr. Buttons.....	20 19	
Furnace, Tailor's Irons and Charcoal.....	18 64	
2923½ lbs Soap—85 lbs Starch.....	150 00	
637 lbs Sal Soda,.....	33 60	
Freight and Drayage.....	8 30	
1 doz Shoe-stitching Horses.....	44 40	
For making Clothing.....	37 57	
Wages of Overseers in Shoe Shop.....	330 16	
Wages of Overseers in Tailor Shop.....	261 50	\$2,368 08

PROVISIONS.

29 b s. Flour.....	106 95	
29,418 lbs Bread.....	588 35	
Crackers, Ginger Cakes, &c.,.....	36 34	
11,426 lbs Beef.....	389 01	
1 bbl Mess do.....	8 00	
Veal, Pigs, Chickens,.....	6 78	
Shins.....	14 15	
3079 lbs Pork.....	143 10	
1 bbl do.....	10 50	
88½ lbs Shoulder.....	5 71	
33 lbs Ham.....	3 02	
44 lbs Lard.....	3 33	
347½ bushels Potatoes.....	208 39	
58 bushels Turnips.....	11 70	
5½ bbls Beans.....	35 20	
Vegetables.....	52 85	
18 bbls Green Apples.....	17 23	
4 bbls Dried Apples.....	13 25	
1545 lbs Codfish.....	70 33	
696 lbs Rice.....	32 71	
9 bbls Corn Meal.....	15 30	
4¼ bbls Vinegar.....	16 47	
15 bbls Molasses.....	222 45	
1854 gallons Milk.....	205 32	
91 lbs Sugar.....	6 96	
20 lbs Coffee—4 lbs Tea.....	5 29	
34 lbs Butter—66 lbs Cheese.....	10 25	
3½ bbls Coarse and 9 Bags Fine Salt.....	6 82	
Chocolate, Yeast, Spices.....	10 41	
Cow.....	18 00	
Extras allowed persons employed.....	14 73	
Drayage.....	23 88	2,312 78

FUEL—

8289 Bushels Coal.....	603 23	
Hauling and putting in do.....	262 17	
16 Cords Wood—Saw and Buck.....	57 59	922 99

PRINTING.—

2500 copies Charters, Rules and By-Laws.....	212 05	
3000 " Mr. Taft's Address.....	93 70	
1000 Permits,—Order Book—Advertising.....	17 03	322 78
Books, Records, &c., for office.....		62 00
School Books, Slates, &c.,.....		219 55
Library Books.....		22 30
Infirmary expenses.....		62 76

STABLE.—

Horses, ...	\$240 00	
Spring Wagon, ...	115 00	
Setts Harness, Net, Whip	59 75	
Carts, ...	26 00	
Repairing Wagon, Carts and Harness, ...	58 07	
Shoeing Horses, ...	11 29	
67 $\frac{3}{4}$ bushels Oats—113 bushels Corn, ...	112 56	
563 lbs Hay, ...	58 16	
Lundries, ...	13 25	
Lumber, ...	111 18	\$805 26

IMPROVEMENTS AND REPAIRS.—

Materials for and labor on Work Shops, ...	2605 50	
Stone steps in front of House, ...	140 89	
9 feet Wrought Iron Railing, ...	35 19	
Iron Castings, ...	97 64	
2 Bells and Rigging, ...	95 50	
4 $\frac{1}{2}$ yards Black Boards, ...	26 46	
Building Fountain, ...	49 25	
Materials and labor, ...	278 45	
Carpenters' bench and Tools, ...	43 05	
Wheelbarrows, Shovels, Spades and Picks, ...	24 30	
Grading Yard, ...	229 53	
Making road from Gate to Turnpike, ...	80 02	
Drayage, ...	2 50	
Labor on Drain, ...	35 50	3,743 78

CONTINGENT EXPENSES.—

3 Revolvers, Powder, &c., ...	25 45	
Toll at gate No. 1, ...	26 98	
Collecting 160 Subscriptions, ...	16 00	
Collecting bills, ...	7 47	
Omnibus and Carriage Hire, ...	75 45	
Rent of Box in Post Office and postage, ...	3 75	
Whistles, Foot Ball, Jumping Rope, ...	1 33	
Cleaning of House, ...	47 65	
Drayage, ...	4 00	208 18

BROOM MANUFACTURE.—

4 Machines, 2 Presses, ...	154 00	
Fitting up, fixtures and repairs for same, ...	101 70	
Sundry small tools, ...	8 33	
34,493 lbs Broom Coru, ...	1081 53	
34,300 Broom Handles, ...	335 30	
624 lbs Broom Twine, ...	155 05	
Brimstone, Wax, Tacks, Wire, &c., ...	12 65	
Freight and Drayage, ...	8 22	
Wages of Overseer, ...	360 00	2,216 78

OFFICERS SALARIES.—

R. Hubbard, Superintendent, 1 year 2 months, ...	949 92	
Ann Carter, Matron, 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ months, ...	383 30	
M. B. Fifield, Steward, 1 year, ...	300 00	
Amy Macy, Assistant Matron, 7 $\frac{3}{4}$ months, ...	128 17	
Mary Haskell, " " 3 $\frac{1}{4}$ month, ...	13 20	
Geo. B. Wright, Teacher, 7 $\frac{3}{4}$ months, ...	428 15	
Frances M. Fifield, " 6 $\frac{1}{4}$ months, ...	75 00	
James Yorston, " 17-30 months, ...	17 00	
W. Leuthstrom, Secretary, 1 year 7 $\frac{3}{4}$ months, ...	443 26	

Gato Keepers and Watchmen,.....	\$303 63	
Girl in Kitchen,.....	99 25	\$3,149 6
Total Expenditures,.....		20,808 8
Balance, ...		1,492 8
Grand Total,.....		22 301 6

All of which is respectfully submitted,

WM. LEUTHSTROM, Secretary.

THE FIRST
BOARD OF DIRECTORS
OF THE
HOUSE OF REFUGE.
ELECTED MAY, 1845.

DAVID K. ESTE, CHAIRMAN

JAMES H. PERKINS.

JOHN D. JONES.

ELAM P. LANGDON.

S. C. PARKHURST.

NATHAN SAMPSON.

MELZER FLAGG,

WILLIAM GREENE.

WILLIAM M. CORRY, SECRETARY.

